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plant-world; grass, bush and tree, and far away the sober mountain giants with bluish shimmering ice-caps on their white heads, the soft snow mantle around their shoulders: truly an imposing view."

The personal element, descriptions of the rare inhabitants, the means of travel, the plants and animals are the strong features of the book. Its contribution is not new subject matter to geography. Moreno drew the picture twenty-five years ago, but this appeal to another audience is an attractive one.

The author's patriotism is intense. He sees a bit of heaven in every German farm. Not that he is blind. He bemoans his countrymen's lack of co-operation, but German faith, German industry, German cleanliness, German hospitality are words he loves to conjure with. That his aspiration for a solid German-speaking population in a foreign land should arouse fears of a "German Peril" seems to him puerile and due to the machinations of "our dear cousins across the Channel" and the North Americans. "No one in Germany has any thought of such folly. Such settlements are of course for private enterprise, the Government has nothing to do with them, at least it must never put itself to the front."

Chile still supplies the scanty population of the agricultural strip and dominates its commerce, thus repeating the history of the western provinces further north, all of them first settled from across the Andes and still closely bound to the Pacific coast by the exportation of Argentine cattle. The railroad that was just touching the eastern border of Neuquen was beginning to promise a closer intimacy with the national capital, but the rail-head was still 250 miles from Lake Nahuel Huapi, the central point in the fertile belt which is in good communication with Chile by the Perez Rosales pass. This is little more than 3,000 feet above the sea and small steamers ply on the lakes at both sides.

As yet agriculture is limited to supplying the very limited local consumption, the population is less than one to a square mile, and grazing is the only profitable business; but with the coming of the railroad this will change, for the possibilities are great. The best lands have been taken up already by Chilean, English and North American speculators and prices are rising (as high as \$4 an acre, for purely grazing lands), but a company with capital could still obtain ground at reasonable rates. The author—a captain with the Boers—fears that the English will seize all the chances and build a railroad, too.

Voss's map gives this belt less than twenty inches rain, though the higher slopes doubtless receive more and irrigation should be nowhere difficult. Within the mountain border nearly every valley has agricultural lands. The east is almost a hopeless desert which includes most of Rio Negro and perhaps half of Neuquen. There remains an area rather smaller than Switzerland, with a warmer climate but much less rain.

The illustrations are not very good and a number of them are much retouched.

MARK JEFFERSON.

**Corrasion by Gravity Streams with Applications of the Ice Flood Hypothesis.** By E. C. Andrews. Department of Mines, Sydney, N. S. Wales. Reprinted from *Journal and Proc.* of the Royal Soc. of N. S. Wales, Vol. 43, 1909, pp. 204-330, 11 figs., 3 appendices, and a bibliography.

An important paper with new conclusions relating to certain valley forms due to glaciation. The first part is devoted to theoretic considerations of stream bow and channel scour, the second to applications of principles to ice streams

and their associated valley forms, and the third to the application of hypotheses of origin to specific areas. The most important point in the paper relates to a modification of Johnson's hypothesis for the bergschrund origin of cirques. Without invalidating Johnson's conclusions with respect to basal sapping of the cirque wall, the author yet considers that the different erosive values of present and past glaciers have not been taken sufficiently into account. He regards the present bergschrund as an effect rather than a cause of modern cirques (p. 286); and as the result of tension in a crystalline solid which, during the glacial period, was continuous owing to greater velocity. It is also concluded that under the conditions during vigorous ice-cutting it is improbable, on theoretic grounds, that the bergschrund could have penetrated to bed-rock at the foot of the cirque wall. He finds that the smaller and newer cirques of waning ice streams are steeper than the older enveloping forms, and have far more favorable opportunities for basal sapping due to temperature fluctuations above and below the freezing point as controlled by the bergschrund.

The analysis merits consideration by American physiographers for it calls attention to the necessity for considering the glaciers once occupying certain mountain valleys as waxing and waning glaciers which produced quite different erosional effects during different periods of their cycle of development. The application of the principles of stream flow to the valley forms of glaciated regions is exceptionally effective and would seem to throw new light not only upon cirques and channel steps but also upon hanging valleys. The best development of hanging valleys is found to be in those regions where the landscape was prepared by pre-glacial erosion for great local variations in glacier velocity and hence in valley deepening.

ISAIAH BOWMAN.

**Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa.** A Record of Twenty Six Years of Travel and Adventure Round the Great Lakes and of the Overthrow of Tippu-Tib, Rumliza and Other Great Slave Traders. By Alfred J. Swann. Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston. xvi and 359 pp., 45 photo-engravings, Map, and Index. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1910. \$3.50.

All who know the work that Mr. Swann did in British East Africa and the Nyasa Protectorate during more than a quarter of a century (1882-1909) will be glad that he has written this book. He began his busy life there before the activities of the whites had made any change in the aspect of country and peoples. During a large part of his African career he was high in the service of the British Government. No man knows that part of Africa better than Mr. Swann; and his book contains the gist of what he learned and of his many adventures during long years of labor and anxiety. He had much to do with the Arab and native slave traders and for twenty-six years he was prominent in the efforts to crush their accursed traffic; and he tells the story of a large part of eastern tropical Africa from the days when caravans brought thousands of slaves to the east coast and left thousands dead upon the road, to these modern times when great numbers of natives are learning trades and hundreds of thousands have seen mighty changes in their condition and outlook.

This book, written out of uncommon fullness of experience, is one of the most informing works on any part of Africa that has appeared in a long time. A good feature is the detailed description written under each of the illustrations.